Chapter 543 RULES TO CONTROL THE SUBSURFACE DISCHARGE OF POLLUTANTS

SUMMARY: This chapter describes the regulatory requirements for subsurface wastewater discharges. Subsurface discharges are divided into six categories based on pollutants. Each subsurface discharge is then placed into one of four regulatory categories: authorized under the State Plumbing Code, required to obtain an individual waste discharge license (WDL), authorized to discharge by meeting the conditions of this rule (license by rule (LBR)), or prohibited. This chapter is the state's companion rule to the federal Underground Injection Control Program (40 CFR, Part 144) and repeals and replaces the rule originally adopted in 1983.

1. Definitions. As used in this chapter, the following terms have the following meanings. Other terms used in this chapter have the meanings set forth at 38 M.R.S.A. § 361-A.

A. BOD. Biochemical oxygen demand. The quantity of oxygen utilized by a mixed population of microorganisms in the aerobic oxidation of the organic matter.

B. CERCLA. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, 42 U.S.C. §§ 9601-9675.

C. Cesspool. A drywell that receives untreated domestic wastewater containing human excreta and that sometimes has an open bottom or perforated sides.

D. Discharge. Any spilling, leaking, pumping, injecting, pouring, emptying, dumping, disposing or other addition of any pollutant to waters of the State.

E. Domestic wastewater. Any wastewater produced by ordinary living uses, including liquid waste containing animal or vegetable matter in suspension or solution, or the water-carried waste from the discharge of water closets, laundry tubs, washing machines, sinks, dishwashers, or other source of water-carried wastes of human origin. This definition includes wastewater from commercial, industrial or residential sources that is of a similar quality (constituents and strength) to that produced by these same ordinary living uses.

F. Drywell. A well, other than a subsurface wastewater disposal system, completed above the water table so that its bottom and side are typically dry except when receiving fluids.

G. Fluid. Any material or substance that flows or moves whether in a semisolid, liquid, sludge, gas, or any other form or state.

H. Formation. A body of consolidated or unconsolidated rock with similar lithologic characteristics that is prevailingly, but not necessarily, laterally continuous and is mappable on the earth's surface or traceable in the subsurface.

I. Hazardous waste. For the purposes of this chapter, hazardous wastes are those substances identified as hazardous by the Board in 06-096 CMR 850(3).

J. Holding tank. A closed, liquid-tight structure designed and used to receive and store wastewater for ultimate disposal at another site. A holding tank may not discharge wastewater to surface or groundwater or onto the surface of the ground. Holding tanks must be physically and chemically compatible with the contents of the wastewater.

K. Home occupation fish or shellfish processing. The performance of fish or shellfish processing work at a single- or multi-family residence where the use of the property for fish or shellfish processing is secondary to the use of the property as a residence and at least one occupant of the residence is involved with the fish or shellfish processing work.

L. Non-domestic wastewater. Wastewater from commercial, industrial or residential sources that has constituents unlike that of or of significantly higher strength than that of domestic wastewater.

M. Pollutant. Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water. Refer to 38 M.R.S.A. § 361-A (4-A) for a detailed definition.

N. Radioactive waste. Any waste containing radioactive material that emits ionizing radiation spontaneously in concentrations that exceed those listed in 10 C.F.R. Part 20, Appendix B, Table II, Column 2.

O. RCRA. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 6901-6992k.

P. SDWA. The Safe Drinking Water Act (Pub. L. 93-523, as amended; 42 U.S.C. §§ 300f *et seq.*)

Q. Subsurface wastewater disposal system. Also known as a septic system or subsurface fluid distribution system. Any system designed to dispose of waste or wastewater on or beneath the surface of the earth, including, but not limited to: septic tanks; disposal fields; pretreatment filters, piping, or any other fixture, mechanism, or apparatus used for those purposes.

R. TSS. Total suspended solids. The total of all settleable and nonsettleable solids in a sample of wastewater or other fluid, measured in milligrams per liter by weight.

S. Well. Also known as injection well. A bored, drilled or driven shaft whose depth is greater than the largest surface dimension, whether the shaft is typically dry or contains liquid; or a dug hole whose depth is greater than the largest surface dimension; or a subsurface wastewater disposal system. This definition specifically excludes retention basins, lagoons or any ditch or dug hole that is wider than it is deep.

T. Well injection. The subsurface discharge of fluids into or through a well.

2. Classification of wells. The classification of a particular well is determined by the department based upon the following categories and discharge characteristics. The applicable regulatory category and rule section for each well type is indicated in parentheses.

A. Class I wells. Wells that discharge fluids under the following circumstances:

(1) Wells used by generators of hazardous waste or owners or operators of hazardous waste management facilities to discharge hazardous waste beneath the lowermost formation containing groundwater;

(2) Other industrial and municipal disposal wells that discharge fluids beneath the lowermost formation containing groundwater; or

(3) Radioactive waste disposal wells that discharge fluids below the lowermost formation containing groundwater.

(Note: Prohibited, see § 3C)

B. Class II wells. Wells that discharge fluids:

(1) That are brought to the surface in connection with natural gas storage operations, or conventional oil or natural gas production and may be commingled with wastewaters from gas plants that are an integral part of production operations, unless those waters are classified as a hazardous waste at the time of discharge;

(2) For enhanced recovery of oil or natural gas; or

(3) For storage of hydrocarbons that are liquid at standard temperature and pressure.

(Note: Prohibited, see § 3C)

C. Class III wells. Wells that discharge fluids for extraction of minerals including:

(1) Wells used for the mining of sulfur by the Frasch process;

(2) Wells used for in situ production of uranium or other metals, limited to the in-situ production from ore bodies which have not been conventionally mined; or

(3) Wells used for solution mining of salts or potash.

(Note: Prohibited, see § 3C)

NOTE: Solution mining of conventional mines, such as stopes leaching, is included in Class V. See Section 2(E)(9)(b). Stopes leaching is not considered in-situ leaching, but is considered mining for the purposes of 06-096 Chapter 200.

D. Class IV wells. Wells that discharge fluids under the following circumstances:

(1) Wells used by generators of hazardous waste or of radioactive waste, by owners or operators of hazardous waste management facilities, or by owners or operators of radioactive waste disposal sites to dispose of hazardous waste or radioactive waste into or above a formation which contains groundwater (Note: Prohibited, see § 3D);

(2) Wells used by generators of hazardous waste or owners or operators of hazardous waste management facilities to dispose of hazardous waste that cannot otherwise be classified under Section 2(A)(1) or Section 2(D)(1) (Note: Prohibited, see § 3D); or

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NOTE: Subsurface disposal of drinking water filter backwash containing radionuclides below concentrations determined to be radioactive waste is included in Class V. See Sections 2(E)(2)(d) and 2(E)(11)(c).

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(3) Wells used to discharge solutions to remediate contamination in situ or to discharge contaminated groundwater that has been treated and is being discharged into the same formation from which it was drawn, pursuant to provisions for cleanup of releases under CERCLA, RCRA or 38 M.R.S.A. Chapters 11-A, 11-B, and 13-B. (Note: Authorized by meeting conditions of LBR, see §5A)

E. Class V wells. Wells not included in Class I, II, III, IV or VI. Class V wells are divided into the following subclasses.

(1) Motor vehicle waste disposal wells, which consists of wells that receive fluids discharged from areas in which vehicular repair or maintenance activities occur, including, but not limited to, activities performed at such businesses as automotive and auto body repair shops; new and used car and truck dealerships; aircraft, outboard engine, snowmobile, lawnmower, and ATV sales and repair shops; specialty repair shops; and any person that does gasoline- or diesel-engine repair work, whether those services are offered to the public or not. (Note: Prohibited, see § 3E)

(2) Industrial wells that receive discharges of non-domestic wastewater. Industrial wells include, but are not limited to:

(a) Wells that receive wastewater from automatic, tunnel, roll-over, and hand-held car washes;

(b) Wells that receive wastewater from egg washing facilities;

(c) Wells that receive wastewater from commercial fish or shellfish processing facilities excluding home occupation fish or shellfish processing facilities;

(d) Wells that receive public drinking water treatment plant filter backwash water, except filter backwash from surface water sources with no chemical additions; and except as provided in Section 2(E)(11)(c);

(e) Wells that receive wastewater from septage storage and dewatering facilities and Type IC, Type II, and Type III residual processing facilities;

(f) Wells that receive water from secondary containment dikes and berms at Aboveground Storage Tank facilities that has the potential to contain concentrations of oils and hazardous materials (OHM). This includes wells that receive stormwater from catch basins within loading and off-loading racks at bulk oil facilities, gas stations, or other facilities that have the potential to receive OHM spilled during loading and off-loading activities; or

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NOTE: For information on residuals and processing facilities, see 06-096 CMR 400, 409, 419 and 420. In general, Type IC residuals come from a known source that does not contain hazardous substances and have a carbon to nitrogen ratio of 15:1 or less. Type IC residuals include mussels, shrimp, fish, crab, and lobster wastes; poultry carcasses; and hen manure. Type II residuals come from a known source that does not contain hazardous substances but may contain human pathogens. Type II residuals include sewage sludge, dewatered septage and disposable diapers. Type III residuals may contain hazardous substances. Type III residuals include non source-separated residential wastes and petroleum contaminated soils.

(g) Wells that receive wastewater from any other commercial, industrial or manufacturing processes that contains constituents unlike that or of significantly higher strength than that of domestic wastewater.

(Note: WDL required, see § 4A)

(3) Large-capacity cesspools which consist of those that receive solely domestic wastewater and have the capacity to serve 20 or more persons per day or dispose of 2,000 gallons or more of domestic wastewater per day. This definition includes multiple-dwelling, community or regional cesspools of all sizes but does not apply to single-family cesspools or to non-residential cesspools that serve fewer than 20 persons per day and dispose of less than 2,000 gallons of domestic wastewater per day. (Note: Prohibited, see §3E)

(4) Stormwater drainage wells that are used for the disposal of rain water and melted snow. (Note: Authorized by meeting conditions of LBR, see § 5B)

(5) Other drainage wells that are used to drain surface and subsurface fluids other than stormwater. These wells include, but are not limited to:

(a) Agricultural drainage wells that receive irrigation runoff;

(b) Construction dewatering wells that are used to lower the water table and keep foundation excavation pits dry; or

(c) Swimming pool drainage wells that receive chlorinated water from swimming pools and hot tubs, including pass-through analyzer water from public drinking water treatment plants.

(Note: Authorized by meeting conditions of LBR, see § 5B)

(6) Beneficial use wells that receive fluids to improve either flow of aquifers or some other groundwater management benefit. Beneficial use wells receiving stormwater runoff are regulated as stormwater drainage wells. Beneficial use wells include, but are not limited to:

(a) Aquifer recharge wells used to replenish the water in an aquifer;

(b) Aquifer storage and recovery wells used to place excess water in the subsurface during periods of high flow and then withdraw the water later when it is needed;

(c) Subsidence control wells used to inject fluids to prevent the land surface from sinking or settling; or

(d) Wells that inject water to control the intrusion of salt water in coastal areas into freshwater aquifers.

(Note: Authorized by meeting conditions of LBR, see § 5B)

(7) Fluid return wells that receive discharges of water that has been used for heating or cooling a heat pump or water extracted for the recovery of geothermal energy for heating, aquaculture, and the production of electrical power. (Note: Authorized by meeting conditions of LBR, see § 5B)

(8) Non-contact cooling water wells that receive discharges of non-contact cooling water that contains no additives and has not been chemically altered. Wells that inject contact cooling water or non-contact cooling water that contains additives, such as corrosion inhibitors or biocides, or is contaminated compared to the original source water are considered industrial wells, as defined in Section 2(E)(2). (Note: Authorized by meeting conditions of LBR, see § 5B)

(9) Mining and recovery wells that receive discharges of fluids used in the production of energy or minerals; or for subsidence prevention, disposing of wastes and fire control in mining operations. These include, but are not limited to:

(a) Sand backfill and other backfill wells used to discharge a mixture of water and sand, mill tailings or other solids into mined out portions of subsurface mines, whether what is discharged is a radioactive waste or not;

(b) Wells used for solution mining of conventional mines such as stopes leaching;

(c) Wells used to discharge spent brine into the same formation from which it was withdrawn after extraction of halogens or their salts; or

(d) Wells used for in situ recovery of lignite, coal, tar sands, and oil shale.

(Note: WDL required, see § 4A)

(10) Experimental technology wells used as an integral part of an unproven subsurface injection technology other than waste disposal. (Note: WDL required, see § 4A)

(11) Other injection wells that receive non-hazardous, industrial and commercial wastes which have constituents similar in type and concentration to domestic wastewater. Other injection wells include, but are not limited to, wells that receive:

(a) Snowmelt from cars, trucks, snowmobiles and other motor vehicles;

(b) Filter backwash from swimming pools and hot tubs;

(c) Drinking water system filter backwash including those containing radionuclides provided the radioactive material is below concentrations considered to be radioactive waste as listed in 10 CFR Part 20, Appendix B, Table II, Column 2, and provided the applicant can demonstrate that all other pollutants are *de minimis*;

(d) Boiler blowdown, provided that the applicant has demonstrated that no other acceptable disposal option exists.

(Note: Authorized by meeting conditions of LBR, see § 5B)

NOTE: Some Class V wells located at single-family homes are exempt from some requirements under this rule. Please see Section 5(D) for more information.

F. Class VI wells. Class VI wells include all wells designed, installed, and operated in conformance with the "Maine Subsurface Waste Water Disposal Rules," 10-144 CMR 241, and used for the disposal of domestic wastewater or other wastewater from commercial, industrial or residential sources that is of similar quality (constituents and strength) to that of domestic wastewater. Class VI wells include, but are not limited to:

(1) Single-family, other residential and non-residential septic systems including, but not limited to, large-capacity septic systems that have the capacity to serve 20 or more persons per day and engineered disposal systems with design flows in excess of 2,000 gallons per day;

(2) Single-family cesspools used solely for the disposal of domestic waste and non-residential cesspools provided their layout and use complied with the subsurface waste water or plumbing code provisions prevailing when the system was first put into use; they are used solely for the disposal of domestic waste; and they have the capacity to serve fewer than 20 persons per day and dispose of less than 2,000 gallons per day;

(3) Wells receiving wastewater from home occupation fish or shellfish processing;

(4) Wells receiving wastewater from laundromats where no on-site dry cleaning is performed and where no organic solvents are used for laundering;

(5) Wells receiving wastewater from funeral homes; or

(6) Wells receiving wastewater from hospitals, restaurants, nursing homes, schools, hotels, motels, dental and veterinary facilities and other commercial and industrial establishments provided the wastewater does not contain constituents unlike that of or in significantly higher strength than found normally in domestic wastewater.

(Note: Covered under State Plumbing Code, see § 6)

3. Prohibited discharges

A. Prohibition of unauthorized discharge. All subsurface discharges of fluids into or through a well are prohibited, except as authorized in accordance with this chapter; 38 M.R.S.A. § 413(1-B) or the "Maine Subsurface Waste Water Disposal Rules," 10-144 CMR 241.

B. Prohibition of movement of fluid into groundwater

(1) No owner or operator of a well shall construct, operate, maintain, convert, plug, abandon or conduct any other discharge activity into that well in a manner that allows the movement of fluid containing any pollutant into groundwater, if the presence of that pollutant may cause or contribute to a violation of its groundwater classification

as established in 38 M.R.S.A. § 470, groundwater classification standards as established in 38 M.R.S.A., § 465-C, surface water classification as established in 38 M.R.S.A. § 467 *et seq.*, surface water classification standards as established in 38 M.R.S.A., §§ 465, 465-A, and 465-B, applicable drinking water regulations and/or exposure guidelines, including but not limited to primary drinking water regulations under 40 CFR, Part 142, or may adversely affect the health of persons. The owner or operator of the well has the burden of showing that the requirements of this paragraph are met.

If at any time the department learns that a Class V well has violated Sections 3(A) or 3(B) above, the department may:

(a) Require the owner or operator of the well to obtain a license for subsurface wastewater disposal, pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A. § 413 (1-B); or

(b) Take enforcement action pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A. § 347-A that may require, among other things, that the owner or operator of the well take such actions as necessary to prevent the violation or remediate damage, including, where necessary, closure of the well.

(2) Closure of any Class V well must comply with the prohibition of movement of fluid to groundwater, as stated in Section 3(B)(1). The owner or operator must also dispose or otherwise manage any soil, gravel, sludge, liquids or other materials removed from or adjacent to the injection well in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations and requirements.

(3) In addition to the provisions established in 38 M.R.S.A, §§ 464 and 470, any reclassification of groundwater in Maine is subject to approval by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with procedures in 40 CFR, §§ 144.7 and 146.4.

C. Prohibition of Class I, II, and III wells. Discharge of fluids into or through Class I, II or III wells, as described in Section 2(A) through 2(C), is prohibited.

D. Prohibition of certain Class IV wells

(1) The subsurface discharge of hazardous waste into or through a Class IV well, as described in Section 2(D)(1) and 2(D)(2), is prohibited.

(2) The subsurface discharge of radioactive waste into or through a Class IV well, as described in Section 2(D)(1), is prohibited.

(3) Any discharge of radiological, chemical or biological warfare agents or high-level radioactive waste to the waters of the State, directly or indirectly, is prohibited by 38 M.R.S.A. § 420(3).

E. Prohibition of certain Class V wells

(1) Motor vehicle waste disposal wells

(a) The subsurface discharge of pollutants into or through new and existing motor vehicle waste disposal wells, as described in Section 2(E)(1), is prohibited. Closure must comply with the prohibition of fluid movement as described in Section 3(B)(1).

Closure options include, but are not limited to, sealing the drain to prevent further discharge, connecting the floor drains to a municipal sewer system or connecting to a holding tank and disposing of the holding tank contents, if allowed, through a publicly-owned treatment works or with a hazardous waste contractor. Closure options also include converting the well to another type of Class V well as described in Section 3(E)(1)(c). Allowing pollutants to discharge to the ground surface, otherwise known as "daylighting," is not a closure option. The owner or operator shall also dispose or otherwise manage any soil, gravel, sludge, liquids or other materials removed from or adjacent to the motor vehicle waste disposal well in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations.

(b) At least thirty (30) days prior to closing an existing motor vehicle waste disposal well, the owner or operator shall notify the department of his or her intent to close the well.

(c) The department may authorize the conversion (reclassification) of a motor vehicle waste disposal well to another type of Class V well. Motor vehicle waste disposal wells may only be converted if:

(i) All motor vehicle maintenance activities and fluids are segregated by physical barriers and are not allowed to enter the well; and

(ii) Discharge or injection of motor vehicle waste is unlikely based on a facility's compliance history and records showing proper waste disposal.

The use of a temporary plug as the means to segregate waste is not sufficient to convert a motor vehicle waste disposal well to another type of Class V well.

(2) Large-capacity cesspools

(a) The subsurface discharge of wastes into or through large-capacity cesspools, as described in Section 2(E)(3), is prohibited.

(b) All large-capacity cesspools existing on or before April 5, 2000 must be closed no later than April 5, 2005. Closure must comply with the prohibition of fluid movement as described in Section 3(B)(1).

NOTE: New large-capacity cesspools were prohibited by federal Underground Injection Control regulations (64 FR 56546), effective April 5, 2000. Federal UIC regulations are in accordance with 40 CFR, Parts 9, 144, 145, and 146, as amended at 64 FR 68566 (Dec. 7, 1999) and 67 FR 39593 (June 7, 2002).

Closure options include, but are not limited to, conversion to a subsurface wastewater disposal system or connection to a municipal sewer system. Domestic wastewater must be managed in accordance with "Maine Subsurface Waste Water Disposal Rules," 10-144 CMR 241. The owner or operator shall also dispose or otherwise manage any soil, gravel, sludge, liquids or other materials removed from or adjacent to the cesspool in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations.

(c) At least thirty (30) days prior to closing a large-capacity cesspool, the owner or operator shall notify the department of his/her intent to close the cesspool. The department will forward a copy of this notice to the Department of Health and Human Services.

F. Prohibition of certain floor drain connections. A floor drain may not be connected to a well, including a drywell or septic system, or to a pipe that discharges to the ground surface (also known as "daylighting") if there is a significant potential for industrial, hazardous or toxic liquids or pollutants to discharge into the floor drain.

4. Licensed discharges

A. License required (WDL). An owner or operator of the following types of Class V wells shall obtain a waste discharge license pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A. § 413(1-B) prior to installing, operating or maintaining the well, unless the applicant can demonstrate that the wastewater is of similar quality to that of domestic wastewater and is capable of adequate treatment under the conditions described in the Maine Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rule.

(1) Industrial wells, as described in Section 2(E)(2);

(2) Mining and recovery wells, as described in Section 2(E)(9);

(3) Experimental technology wells, as described in Section 2(E)(10);

(4) Stormwater drainage wells and beneficial use wells receiving stormwater runoff that do not meet the standards specified in 06-096 Chapter 500, Appendix D; or

(5) Any Class V well where discharge is authorized by this rule when, following the submission of the inventory information required in Section 5(C), a determination is made by the department that the discharge requires a license.

B. License not required. A license is not required pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A. § 413(2-G) for a discharge to groundwaters of the State that occurs in the process of recovering, containing, cleaning up or removing an oil or hazardous substance spill or leak if the discharge complies with the instructions of the Commissioner or the Commissioner's designee.

5. Discharges authorized by this rule (LBR). Under the following terms and conditions, discharges from the following injection wells are authorized by this rule without having to obtain an individual waste discharge license pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A. § 413(1-B).

A. Class IV wells. As described in Section 2(D)3, injection wells used to help clean up contaminated groundwater, either by injecting solutions to remediate contamination in situ or to return contaminated groundwater that has been treated and is being injected into the same formation from which it was drawn, are authorized by rule if such subsurface discharge of fluids is approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or the department, pursuant to provisions for cleanup of releases under CERCLA, RCRA, or 38 M.R.S.A., Chapters 11-A, 11-B, and 13-B. The owner or operator of a Class IV well authorized by rule shall comply with inventory requirements found in Section 5(C) and all other provisions of this chapter.

B. Class V wells. Discharges to the following types of Class V wells are authorized by this rule. The owner or operator of a Class V well authorized by rule shall comply with inventory requirements found in Section 5(C) and all other provisions of this chapter.

(1) Stormwater drainage wells, as described in Section 2(E)(4) and meeting the standards specified in 06-096 Chapter 500, Appendix D;

(2) Other drainage wells, as described in Section 2(E)(5);

(3) Beneficial use wells, as described in Section 2(E)(6), either not receiving stormwater or meeting the standards specified in 06-096 Chapter 500, Appendix D if they do receive stormwater;

(4) Fluid return wells, as described in Section 2(E)(7);

(5) Non-contact cooling water wells, as described in Section 2(E)(8); or

(6) Other injection wells, as described in Section 2(E)(11).

C. Inventory required. The owner or operator of a Class IV or Class V well that is authorized by this rule shall submit inventory information on a form provided by the Commissioner. At a minimum, the following information must be submitted prior to discharge.

(1) Facility name and physical location;

(2) Name and mailing address of legal contact;

(3) Ownership of facility;

(4) Number and type of well(s), including type and class of well for which authorization under this rule is sought;

(5) Characteristics of discharge;

(6) Well construction information; and

(7) Operating status of well(s).

The department may request additional information believed necessary to protect groundwater. Upon review, the department may make a determination that the individual discharge requires a license pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A. § 413(1-B) or that the discharge is not permissible and must be terminated.

D. Inventory not required. The owner or operator of a Class V well located at a single-family, detached, residential house is exempt from the inventory requirement described in Section 5(C).

E. Expiration of discharge authorization under this rule. Authorization to discharge under this rule terminates upon a finding by the department that an individual license is required, expires once the well has been properly closed, or at any time the department learns that a Class V well has caused or may cause or contribute to a violation of this Chapter or the classifications and standards for a body of groundwater or surface water, as described in Section 3(B)(1). Well closure must comply with the prohibition of movement of fluid to groundwater, as stated in Section 3(B)(1). The owner or operator shall also dispose or otherwise manage any soil, gravel, sludge, liquids or other materials removed from or adjacent to the injection well in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations and requirements.

6. Discharges exempt from this rule (State Plumbing Code). Pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A. § 413(1-B), a waste discharge license is not required for Class VI wells, as described in Section 2(F), that are designed, installed and operated in conformance with the "Maine Subsurface Waste Water Disposal Rules," 10-144 CMR 241, and used for the disposal of domestic wastewater or other wastewater from commercial, industrial or residential sources that is of similar quality (constituents and strength) to that of domestic wastewater. Nothing in this chapter may be construed to supercede the requirements for installation, operation or maintenance of a subsurface waste water disposal system as described in the "Maine Subsurface Waste Water Disposal Rules," 10-144 CMR 241.

AUTHORITY: 38 M.R.S.A. §341-D and 413(1-B)

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